

588c

Clodius' tribunate got off to brisk start. First he put a stop to Bibulus' farewell speech (by clapping his hand over his mouth). Then he trumped CATO's law approving the public sale of cheap corn by a measure providing for its distribution without charge. This ate up more than half of Pompey's total eastern gains. Next Clodius did his duty to the triumvirate by getting both

Cicero and Cato out of the way. He demanded Cicero's exile. Cicero refused lucrative offers that were made him.
Mar 58 BC Cicero went into exile in Balkans spending 16 mos of his life

Cato was requested to go & organize the annexation of Cyrenes from the brother of the king of Egypt. The king committed suicide at the prospect of dealing with CATO

580C

the Total population of Gaul & Germany was about 10 million. The area was inhabited by about 200 separate tribes. ~~It~~ appears that Celtic Gauls originally (about 800 BC \pm) come from Germany

Mar. 58 B.C.

Cæsar hastened to Geneva in eight days (covering 90 miles a day) and at once arranged for its bridge across the Rhone to be demolished. The Helvetii decided to go to the Atlantic by a more northerly route. The Aedui appealed to him formally for aid against the

Helvetii Mound.

Caesar fell upon the migrants on the SAÔNE and slaughtered a quarter of their number; the rest continued northward. Rome followed 5 mi behind. Caesar was obliged to make a detour to the Capital of the Aedui (BIBRACTE) because the food supply broke down.

In another fierce battle, the Helvetii were overwhelmed; they were forced to go back to Germany. Caesar estimates that 258,000 were killed.

586C

L. PISO

Caesar's father-in-law was
Consul. He did not succeed
in arousing a very enthusiastic
reaction to the defeat of Ariovistus.
Rome was in the grip of gang
warfare directed by CLODIUS
and fighting in the street became
general.

58 BC

Caesar

The second victory of 58 BC was not against the Gauls but Germans. A century previous German hordes had penetrated to southern France, and had overwhelmed several Roman armies before they were finally annihilated by MARCUS. Negotiations with ARIOVISTUS ended in an ultimatum. He moved toward

the Sequanian Capital Vesontio (Besançon).

Cæsar got there 1st, but there was bad morale among some of the Roman Officers.

The more professional centurions were summoned to Lucius's confident forecast of victory. Next a Conference with Ariovistus which came to nothing.

An extremely hazardous battle took place near Gernay or Belfort, was won for the Romans by a youthful officer; Publius; younger son of Crassus. The German Army (120,000) was almost entirely obliterated. 2 wives of Ariovistus were killed. He escaped in a boat.

from after

58-51B C

Caesar's Gallic War

58-57 BC

GALLIC WAR

Rome defeated the Gauls

Rome decided to widen her conquests
Battles: Siege of AVARICUM; Siege of ALESIA
won by Rome

Roman leaders: J. Caesar and P. Crassus.

Gaul leaders: ARIOVISTUS; CASSIVELAUNUS

AMBIOREX; VERCINGETORIX

Conquest of Gaul was completed
Britain was subjected

58BC

LEGION

Composed some 4,280 ranker soldiers
+ 60 centurions + 1,600 non combatant
servants + perhaps 300 artillerymen
+ 100 skilled artificers.

Consisted of 10 cohorts of 6 centuries
centuries each. Ea. legion appears to
have had about 30 pcs of artillery, more
catapults than ballistae. Caesar
introduced the use of artillery into

battle as a technique of softening up
the enemy. The legion was commanded
by a legate or an elected tribune of the
soldiers if it belonged to the consuls of
the year. Its officers were centurions.
The troops were divided into units of 8
soldiers & 2 non-combatants who tented
and messed together. Roman soldiers grew
their own wheat and made their own bread;
porridge & other staples were provided with
salted or smoked bacon. They also ate dried
fruit

58 B C

Aulus Gabinius was Consul
As Consul, he helped procure
the exile of Cicero